DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 113 587 CE 005 338

AUTHOR Craig, David G.
TITLE Supply and Demand for Teachers of Vocational Agriculture in 1974.
INSTITUTION Tennessee Univ., Knoxville. Coll. of Education.
REPORT NO VT-102-162
PUB DATE Feb 75
NOTE 31p.; Not available in hard copy due to color of document paper

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Annual Reports; *Longitudinal Studies; Program Planning; Questionnaires; *Tables (Data); Teacher Recruitment; *Teacher Supply and Demand; *Vocational Agriculture Teachers

ABSTRACT

The tenth annual survey of the supply and demand for teachers of vocational agriculture describes the nature and degree of the shortage of teachers in the field in 1974. It also identifies changes and trends since 1965. The data were secured from all institutions preparing vocational agriculture teachers as well as State supervisors in agriculture. Displayed in tables, the data provide information about the number and placement of vocational agriculture teachers in 1974 in addition to information and specific recommendations useful in teacher recruitment, agriculture education program planning, and certification standard modification. The survey instruments used to obtain the data are appended. (NJ)

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Department of Vocational-Technical Education / The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

VT RESEARCH SERIES

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN 1974

By

David G. Craig

College of Education
The University of Tennessee

February 1975
(VT-102-162)

CE005338

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FOREWORD

Demand and supply data about vocational agriculture teachers on a state and national basis can be useful in recruitment efforts. This is the major premise for the study which has been conducted annually for ten consecutive years. Continued verbal and monetary support is provided by the Professional Personnel Recruitment Committee of the Agricultural Education Division of the American Vocational Association.

The tenth anniversary report is dedicated to Dr. Ralph J. Woodin. The agricultural education profession owes Dr. Woodin a debt of gratitude for his leadership in initiating and continuing to nurture the development of the study through the years. He has done excellent work in tabulating and analyzing the data for use by many people throughout education. The author accepts the challenge to continue this series of studies and to make such changes as will increase the value of each study report.

The major use of the data in this study has been to stimulate recruitment efforts. Teacher training institutions and state departments of education have used the data to aid their planning in expanding agricultural education programs. In addition, the data has been used to assist in modifying certification standards. Information from the study has also been used by the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association in their careers booth at the National FFA Convention. This report is circulated to every state education department and agricultural teacher education institution in the United States. Summary reports appear in The Agricultural Education Magazine and the Agriculture Teachers Directory and Handbook. Agricultural business and industrial newsletters and magazines include some of the data in their news columns and articles.

The author wishes to thank Dr. Melvin Miller, Head, Department of Vocational-Technical Education and Dr. George W. Wiegers, Jr., Chairman, Agricultural Education for their support and encouragement during the study.

David G. Craig
Associate Professor
Department of Vocational-
Technical Education

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
Introduction	1
Gathering the Data	1
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	1
Types of Teaching Positions	2
Recommendations	2
MAJOR FINDINGS	4
Agricultural Education Graduates	5
Enrollments in Agricultural Colleges	6
A Ten-Year Comparison of Teacher Supply	7
Changes in Curriculum and Clientele	8
Graduates by States and Regions	9
Number of Teachers Prepared by State and Region	15
Suggestions to States with Teacher Shortages	21
APPENDICES	Appendix
Survey of Teacher Supply and Demand in Vocational Agriculture	I
Survey of Teacher Supply in Vocational Agriculture in 1974	II

LIST OF TABLES

Page

TABLE I -- Number of Teaching Positions in Vocational Agriculture in the United States in 1974 4

TABLE II -- Percentages of Agricultural Education Graduates Entering Various Occupations 5

TABLE III -- Enrollment in Colleges of Agriculture Compared with Numbers Qualified in Agricultural Education 1959-1974 6

TABLE IV -- A Ten-Year Comparison of Selected Information on the Supply of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture 7

TABLE V -- Types of Teaching Positions in Vocational Agriculture in 1973 and in 1974 9

TABLE VI -- Placement of Agricultural Education Graduates by Regions in 1974 10

TABLE VII -- Teaching Positions in Vocational Agriculture by States and Regions, September 1, 1974 11

TABLE VIII -- Graduates in Agricultural Education by States and Regions During the 1973-74 School Year 16

TABLE IX -- Placement of Graduates in Nonteaching Positions and Outside the State by Region in 1974 21

TABLE X -- States with Fourteen or More Agricultural Education Graduates Employed in Positions Other than Teaching Vocational Agriculture 22

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES 1974

The much-publicized oversupply of teachers in education is only a half-truth. The field of vocational agricultural education has had a shortage of teachers for many years. This report proposes to describe the nature and degree of the shortage of vocational agriculture teachers in 1974. In addition, changes and trends will be identified which have occurred since 1965 when the study began. The findings of this tenth annual survey of the supply and demand for teachers of vocational agriculture will be used to stimulate and aid state-wide and nation-wide recruitment of prospective teachers for the field.

GATHERING THE DATA

The data on teacher supply and demand was secured from all institutions preparing teachers in vocational agriculture as well as the offices of head state supervisors in agriculture. Questionnaires were mailed to both groups on August 15, 1974. Although data collection extended into December, a 100 percent return was received from both groups of respondents.

The respondents were asked to provide information regarding numbers of graduates qualified and the number of teaching positions available.

Responses have been tabulated for each state and each institution preparing teachers. A copy of each of the questionnaires used in the study is included in the Appendix.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The summary and recommendations regarding the development of a more adequate supply of teachers is included at this point for the convenience of those readers who do not wish to read the entire study. The following represents a brief review of selected results, conclusions and recommendations.

A total of 1,615 persons were qualified for teaching vocational agriculture in 1974 as compared to 1,038 in 1965. Although the number qualified

has decreased somewhat since the high of 1,700 in 1970, the percentage of individuals placed in vocational agriculture teaching continues to increase and was 58.1 percent in 1974. A turnover of 8.6 percent also contributed to the teacher shortage. However, this has been the lowest turnover percent in the last ten years.

A comparison of the number of teachers of vocational agriculture in the nation over the past decade shows that the number has increased from a low of 10,221 in 1967 to a record high of 11,578 in 1974. In addition, the number of vocational agriculture teachers in technical institutions and community colleges has increased approximately 30 percent to 1,181 positions.

TYPES OF TEACHING POSITIONS

Several trends continue to appear in types of vocational agriculture teaching positions. An all-time high of ninety percent of all positions were in general or comprehensive high schools, while less than ten percent were employed in area or vocational high schools. Only about one-half, or 51.3 percent, of the positions involved teaching adults and/or young farmers as well as high school students. The number of teachers in multiple teacher departments represented nearly 48 percent of the total, a figure which has increased each year.

About 240 more teachers than in 1973 were offering specialized programs in such areas as Agricultural Business and Supply, Ornamental Horticulture and Agricultural Mechanics. Most of these programs, however, were offered along with other courses in agricultural production.

Most teaching positions were filled by fully qualified persons holding a Bachelor's degree. The number of positions filled by teachers with temporary or emergency certificates increased by nearly one-third to 434 in 1974.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Professional Personnel Recruitment Committee has recommended that approximately 1,800 persons per year be qualified for teaching vocational agriculture in the nation. It would appear that this goal is realistic, as evidence is submitted to indicate program growth in terms

of new positions. In view of this goal, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Vocational agriculture teachers should recruit their best students each year for teaching vocational agriculture. Each teacher should have as his/her goal that at least one of his/her students graduate in agricultural education every three years.

2. Teacher turnover should be reduced and maintained at a low percentage level. Local administrators, state supervisors in agricultural education and professional organizations should encourage all teachers of quality programs to remain in the profession.

3. State supervisors and teacher educators in surplus states should encourage current agricultural education graduates to cross state lines to areas where shortages exist. Continued efforts need to be made to make teacher salaries competitive with other fields in which they might enter.

4. State vocational agriculture teacher associations should exercise leadership in forming and/or maintaining an active recruiting campaign. Emphasis should be placed upon the variety of job opportunities, locations and the advantages of teaching as a profession.

5. This longitudinal study of the supply and demand for teachers of vocational agriculture should be continued under the sponsorship of the Professional Personnel Recruitment Committee of the Agricultural Education Division of the American Vocational Association.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The demand for teachers of vocational agriculture is shown in Table I. A turnover of 8.6% required 1,349 teachers for replacements for the 11,578 positions in 1974. This table shows that there is still a teacher shortage in that 92 teachers were needed but not available September 1, 1974, and that 106 departments could not operate during the 74-75 school year because of a lack of teachers.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1974

Item	Number
1. Total positions as of 6/30/74	11,578*
2. New graduates entering teaching during the 1973-74 school year	939
3. New positions added during 1973-74 school year	467
4. Number of newly qualified teachers still available 8/1/74	27
5. Teachers needed but unavailable 8/1/74	92
6. Teachers with temporary or emergency certificates	434
7. Departments which will not operate in 1974-75 because of the teacher shortage	106

*Does not include 1,181 positions in technical institutions and community colleges.

There was in increase of 437 positions during the past year with a total of 11,578 compared to 11,141 in the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION GRADUATES

It is evident from Table II that a total of 1,615 teachers were qualified by institutions last year and of these 939, or 58.1%, assumed teaching positions in vocational agriculture. As the Armed Forces attracted fewer graduates again in 1974, those entering graduate work and farm sales, service or supply businesses showed slight increases. The Table also shows the ten-year trends of the number of teachers qualified and the percent entering various occupations.

TABLE II

PERCENTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION GRADUATES ENTERING VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total Number Qualified	1038	1151	1233	1314	1566	1700	1743	1759	1713	1615
Total Number Placed in Vo-Ag	671	701	742	809	891	866	864	964	966	939
Teaching Vocational Agriculture	64.6	61.4	60.2	61.6	56.9	51.0	49.6	54.8	56.3	58.1
Graduate Work	9.2	10.0	12.4	7.8	9.3	9.0	9.1	7.9	7.6	8.9
Other Work	4.7	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	13.7	10.8
In Armed Forces	6.7	7.0	5.5	10.3	8.4	12.7	12.0	5.0	2.2	1.1
Teaching Other Subjects	6.2	5.4	8.2	7.5	11.4	7.3	6.1	6.6	4.1	4.1
Farm Sales, Service or Supply	5.6	5.4	3.2	2.0	2.7	4.1	5.1	6.3	6.8	7.8
Farming	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.9	7.1	7.7	9.3	9.2

ENROLLMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

There should be a close relationship between the number of agricultural teachers qualified and the number of persons enrolled in agricultural colleges. Table III shows a more rapid increase in agricultural college enrollments over this ten-year period than the number qualified to teach. More specifically, as the number of persons qualified to teach has stabilized in the past five years, the agricultural college enrollments have increased by almost 50 percent.

TABLE III

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE COMPARED WITH NUMBERS QUALIFIED IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION 1959-1974

Academic Year	Enrollment in Agriculture	Percent Based on 1959-60	Number Qualified in Agricultural Education	Percent Based on 1959-60
1959-60	33,968	100%	1,324	100%
1964-65	39,623	116.6	1,110	83.8
1968-69	52,623	155.8	1,566	118.2
1969-70	57,517	169.3	1,700	128.4
1970-71	62,863	185.0	1,743	131.6
1971-72	66,057	194.4	1,759	132.8
1972-73	66,752	196.5	1,713	129.4
1973-74	77,516	228.2	1,615	121.1

A TEN-YEAR COMPARISON OF TEACHER SUPPLY

A ten-year comparison of the number of positions in teaching vocational agriculture in Table IV shows an upward trend during the last four years. The highest number of teaching positions occurred in 1974 when there were 11,578.

One aspect of the teacher shortage can be shown with the column entitled "Teachers Needed But Not Available August 1." During the years of 1967 and 1973, the profession experienced high teacher shortages, however in 1974 the largest shortage occurred with 292 teachers needed but not available.

TABLE IV

A TEN-YEAR COMPARISON OF SELECTED INFORMATION ON THE SUPPLY OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Year	Total No. of Positions	Teachers Needed But Not Available August 1	Total Qualified for Teaching	Percent Qualified Entering Vo-Ag Teaching
1965	10,378	120	1,038	64.6
1966	10,325	162	1,151	61.4
1967	10,221	232	1,233	60.2
1968	10,606	141	1,314	61.6
1969	10,560	121	1,566	56.9
1970	10,520	171	1,700	51.0
1971	10,438	120	1,743	49.6
1972	10,716	134	1,759	54.8
1973	11,134*	271	1,713	56.3
1974	11,578*	292	1,615	58.1

*The figure for 1973 and 1974 does not include teachers of agricultural technicians in technical institutes, community colleges, and similar institutions.

CHANGES IN CURRICULUM AND CLIENTELE

Changes in vocational agriculture teaching positions are shown in Table V. This table shows that only 51.3 of the teachers taught both high school and continuing education classes for adult and young farmers. The number teaching full-time continuing education classes has fluctuated greatly in the last three years and is reported at 379 for 1974.

Slightly more than 90 percent of the vocational agriculture positions were located in comprehensive or general high schools, while less than one percent occurred in vocational high schools. The number of teachers located in single teacher departments continued to decrease and was 52.1 percent in 1974. Hence the number of multiple teacher departments is growing and approaching 50 percent.

Curricular offerings in agriculture are showing trends toward specialization. More than one-half of the teachers are located in programs of full-time production agriculture or in specialized areas. The number of teachers with full-time responsibility in specialized programs increased two percent from last year to 1,272 persons. The percentage of teachers in full-time production agriculture increased more than three percent to 5,021 persons. Hence, there was a decrease in those teachers teaching both production agriculture and specialized courses.

TABLE V

TYPES OF TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN 1973 AND IN 1974

Type of Position	Number 1973	Number 1974	Percent of Total 1974
By Kind of Students			
Teachers of adult and young farmer classes only	543	379	3.6
Teachers of high school classes only	4,512	4,712	45.1
Teachers of both high school and out-of-school classes (adult and/or young farmer classes)	6,079	5,360	51.3
By Kind of School			
Teachers in general or comprehensive high schools	9,738	10,544	90.8
Teachers in area vocational schools)	1,496	995	8.6
Teachers in vocational high schools)		66	0.6
By Size of Staff			
Teachers in single teacher departments	6,088	6,066	52.1
Teachers in multiple teacher departments	5,046	5,516	47.9
By Kind of Programs			
Teachers in full-time production agriculture	4,518	5,021	43.6
Teachers in part-time production agriculture programs and had one or more classes in specialized programs such as Agricultural Supplies, Agricultural Mechanics, etc.	5,587	5,224	45.4
Teachers in full-time specialized programs such as Agricultural Supplies, Agricultural Mechanics, Agricultural Products, etc.	1,029	1,272	11.0

GRADUATES AND TEACHING POSITIONS BY STATES AND REGIONS

There was a close relationship between the regions with the largest number of teaching positions and those producing the largest number of qualified graduates as shown in Table VI. All regions placed more than one-half of their respective qualified graduates. The Pacific Region had the highest placement rate with 73 percent. Although the Southern Region qualified and placed the largest number of teachers, its rate of placement was lowest with 50 percent.

TABLE VI

PLACEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION GRADUATES BY REGIONS IN 1974

Region	Teaching Positions	Number Qualified Graduates	Number Placed in Teaching Vo-Ag	% Placed in Teaching Vo-Ag
Southern	5,472	784	393	50.1
Central	3,403	476	317	66.6
Pacific	1,409	213	156	73.2
North Atlantic	1,213	150	77	51.3

A comparison of the number of teaching positions in each of the states and regions is shown in Table VII. Nine states had over 400 teachers of agriculture in secondary schools. They included Texas, 1,380; California, 584; Ohio, 582; Minnesota, 572; North Carolina, 492; Florida, 480; Illinois, 456; Alabama, 418; and Oklahoma, 404.

The number of teacher replacements was highest in the Central Region which required 553 teachers, followed by the Southern Region with 544, the North Atlantic Region, 139, and the Pacific Region with 113. The Southern Region had the greatest need for teachers on September 1 with 111; the Central Region needed 95; the Pacific Region, 46; and the North Atlantic Region, 40.

TABLE VII

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
BY STATES AND REGIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

North Atlantic Region

State	Total Positions 8/1/74	Number Replacements Employed to 8/1/74	Net Gain in Positions Since 8/1/73	Total Teachers Needed	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/74
Pennsylvania	358	45	+ 33	78	22
New York	352	43	+ 2	45	9
West Virginia	100	12	+ 5	17	3
Maryland	86	10	+ 3	13	3
Massachusetts	77	10	+ 5	15	0
New Jersey	58	8	+ 4	12	0
Connecticut	50	1	+ 2	3	0
Vermont	40	8	+ 4	12	2
Delaware	31	0	+ 8	8	0
Maine	22	1	+ 0	1	0
New Hampshire	21	0	+ 7	7	0
Rhode Island	18	1	+ 1	2	1
TOTAL FOR REGION	1,213	139	+ 74	213	40

TABLE VII (continued)

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
BY STATES AND REGIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

Central Region

State	Total Positions 8/1/74	Number Replacements Employed to 8/1/74	Net Gain in Positions Since 8/1/73	Total Teachers Needed	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/74
Ohio	582	92	+ 43	135	20
Minnesota	572	80	+ 26	106	13
Illinois	456	70	- 4	66	8
Wisconsin	315	40	+ 10	50	6
Indiana	279	41	+ 5	46	12
Missouri	270	30	+ 8	38	2
Iowa	246	50	+ 15	65	2
Michigan	193	33	+ 10	43	7
Kansas	176	44	+ 8	52	3
Nebraska	148	39	+ 4	43	8
North Dakota	100	15	0	15	9
South Dakota	66	19	+ 2	21	5
TOTAL FOR REGION	3,403	553	+127	680	95

TABLE VII (continued)

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
BY STATES AND REGIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

Pacific Region

State	Total Positions 8/1/74	Number Replacements Employed to 8/1/74	Net Gain in Positions Since 8/1/73	Total Teachers Needed	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/74
California	584	10	+ 25	35	26
Washington	201	28	+ 18	46	3
Oregon	141	25	+ 2	27	5
Colorado	97	2	+ 10	12	4
New Mexico	82	15	+ 2	17	1
Idaho	75	11	+ 2	13	0
Arizona	76	1	+ 2	3	1
Utah	71	3	+ 3	6	1
Montana	68	0	- 2	0	2
Wyoming	50	14	0	14	3
Hawaii	27	1	- 3	1	0
Nevada	18	3	0	3	0
TOTAL FOR REGION	1,490	113	+ 59	177	46

TABLE VII (continued)

TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
BY STATES AND REGIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

Southern Region

State	Total Positions 8/1/74	Number Replacements Employed to 8/1/74	Net Gain in Positions Since 8/1/73	Total Teachers Needed	Teachers Still Needed 8/1/74
Texas	1,380	150	+ 51	201	8
North Carolina	492	24	0	24	10
Florida	480	40	+ 32	72	15
Alabama	418	35	+ 6	41	3
Oklahoma	404	42	+ 5	47	0
Virginia	372	50	+ 17	67	25
Georgia	347	48	+ 1	49	5
Kentucky	305	6	+ 8	14	12
Louisiana	293	21	+ 3	24	5
Arkansas	256	38	0	38	8
Tennessee	266	23	- 3	20	4
Mississippi	253	41	+ 13	54	7
South Carolina	206	26	+ 1	27	9
TOTAL FOR REGION	5,472	544	+134	684	111
TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES	11,578	1,349	+394	1,754	292

In addition, there were 1,181 teachers of agricultural technicians in technical institutes and junior and community colleges, making a grand total of 12,759.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PREPARED BY STATE AND REGION

Table VIII shows that 1,623 persons were prepared for teaching vocational agriculture in the United States in 81 different institutions. Of those individuals, 943 became teachers of vocational agriculture, 261 entered other fields of work, 149 entered farming, 143 indicated plans to continue their education and 127 have chosen agricultural business careers. The largest number of teachers, 784, were prepared in the Southern Region, followed by 476 in the Central Region. The Pacific Region qualified 213 and 150 were prepared in the North Atlantic Region.

In most states one university has been designated for the preparation of teachers of vocational agriculture. States with more than one institution preparing teachers of vocational agriculture included Texas with 9; California, Illinois and Louisiana with 4 each; Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Wisconsin with 3 each; and Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia each with two.

TABLE VIII

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
BY STATES AND REGIONS DURING THE 1973-74 SCHOOL YEAR

North Atlantic Region

State	Institutions Reporting	Number of Qualified Graduates					
		Teaching Vo-Ag	Agr. Business	Farming	Graduate Work	Other	Total
Connecticut	Univ. of Connecticut	2	1	0	4	1	8
Delaware	Delaware State	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Univ. of Delaware	4	1	1	3	3	12
Maryland	Univ. of Maryland	5	0	2	0	1	8
	Univ. of Maryland Eastern Shore	3	0	0	0	1	4
Massachusetts	Univ. of Massachusetts	4	0	0	1	1	6
New Hampshire	Univ. of New Hampshire	2	2	2	0	4	10
New Jersey	Rutgers University	2	0	0	4	6	12
New York	Cornell University	10	1	1	3	4	19
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Univ.	25	4	5	1	6	41
Rhode Island	Univ. of Rhode Island	6	0	0	1	1	8
Vermont	Univ. of Vermont	0	0	0	1	2	3
West Virginia	West Virginia Univ.	12	1	2	2	0	17
TOTAL FOR REGION		77	10	13	20	30	150

TABLE VIII

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
BY STATES AND REGIONS DURING THE 1973-74 SCHOOL YEAR

Central Region

State	Institutions Reporting	Number of Qualified Graduates					
		Teaching Vo-Ag	Agr. Business	Farming	Graduate Work	Other	Total
Illinois	Illinois State Univ.	9	1	4	0	1	15
	Southern Illinois Univ.	10	8	5	3	1	27
	University of Illinois	8	3	3	2	1	17
	Western Illinois Univ.	5	0	5	0	0	10
Indiana	Purdue University	17	2	5	2	0	26
Iowa	Iowa State University	28	7	7	0	1	43
Kansas	Kansas State University	21	2	4	1	4	32
Michigan	Michigan State University	12	0	1	0	4	17
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	31	3	2	0	4	40
Missouri	University of Missouri	29	2	2	1	2	36
Nebraska	University of Nebraska	19	2	9	5	0	35
North Dakota	North Dakota State Univ.	18	1	3	1	4	27
Ohio	Ohio State University	69	2	6	2	9	88
South Dakota	South Dakota State Univ.	14	3	1	2	0	20
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin	2	0	3	1	0	6
	Wisconsin State University Platteville	7	1	2	0	0	10
	Wisconsin State University River Falls	18	4	0	4	1	27
TOTAL FOR REGION		317	41	62	24	32	476

TABLE VIII

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
BY STATES AND REGIONS DURING THE 1973-74 SCHOOL YEAR

Pacific Region

State	Institutions Reporting	Number of Qualified Graduates					
		Teaching Vo-ag	Agr. Business	Farming	Graduate Work	Other	Total
Arizona	Univ. of Arizona	3	2	0	0	1	6
California	California State Pomona	18	0	0	0	4	22
	California State San Luis Obispo	24	2	1	0	2	29
	Univ. of California Davis	9	0	1	1	1	12
	California State Fresno	17	2	0	0	2	21
Colorado	Colorado State Univ.	12	0	3	3	3	21
Idaho	Univ. of Idaho	5	0	0	2	2	9
Montana	Montana State Univ.	5	5	2	0	2	14
Nevada	Univ. of Nevada	2	0	0	1	2	5
New Mexico	New Mexico State Univ.	15	0	1	2	0	18
Oregon	Oregon State Univ.	10	1	3	1	1	16
Utah	Utah State Univ.	7	0	0	0	1	8
Washington	Washington State Univ.	25	0	0	0	1	26
Wyoming	Univ. of Wyoming	4	1	0	0	1	6
TOTAL FOR REGION		156	13	11	10	23	213

TABLE VIII

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
BY STATES AND REGIONS DURING THE 1973-74 SCHOOL YEAR

Southern Region

State	Institutions Reporting	Number of Qualified Graduates					
		Teaching Vo-Ag	Agr. Business	Farming	Graduate Work	Other	Total
Alabama	Alabama A & M College	6	1	0	2	5	14
	Auburn Univ.	25	2	2	2	7	38
	Tuskeegee Institute	2	0	0	1	2	5
Arkansas	Arkansas State Univ.	5	6	1	2	2	16
	Univ. of Arkansas	6	0	0	0	1	7
	Univ. of Arkansas Pine Bluff	2	1	0	1	1	5
Florida	Florida A & M Univ.	2	0	0	4	2	8
	Univ. of Florida	16	0	0	1	1	18
Georgia	Fort Valley State College	6	0	0	0	1	7
	Univ. of Georgia	15	0	0	3	2	20
Kentucky	Murray State Univ.	6	3	2	0	2	13
	Univ. of Kentucky	11	0	2	2	2	17
	Western Kentucky Univ.	2	2	4	0	6	14
Louisiana	Louisiana State Univ.	2	0	1	1	2	6
	Southern Louisiana	2	2	0	1	1	6
	Univ. of S.W. Louisiana	6	2	1	0	2	11
	Louisiana Tech Univ.	5	3	0	1	4	13
Mississippi	Alcorn A & M College	4	3	0	2	40	49
	Mississippi State Univ.	17	1	1	2	5	26

TABLE VIII (continued)

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
BY STATES AND REGIONS DURING THE 1973-74 SCHOOL YEAR

Southern Region

State	Institutions Reporting	Number of Qualified Graduates					
		Teaching Vo-Ag	Agr. Business	Farming	Graduate Work	Other	Total
North Carolina	North Carolina State University	9	1	3	1	4	18
	A & T State Univ.	2	0	0	4	1	7
Oklahoma	Oklahoma State Univ.	50	5	6	4	9	74
South Carolina	Clemson Univ.	5	1	0	4	4	14
Tennessee	Univ. of Tennessee Knoxville	6	1	0	0	1	8
	Univ. of Tennessee Martin	0	3	1	1	4	9
Texas	Texas A & M Univ.	18	2	7	9	21	57
	East Texas State Univ.	23	5	7	7	4	46
	Prairie View A & M College	1	0	0	6	4	11
	Sam Houston College	42	0	1	11	0	54
	South West Texas State College	8	2	1	0	4	15
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ.	10	1	0	1	4	16
	Tarleton State Univ.	24	9	13	7	13	66
	Texas A & I Univ.	8	0	2	1	3	14
	Texas Tech Univ.	13	6	7	4	2	32
Virginia	Virginia State College	5	0	0	0	3	8
	Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ.	15	1	1	4	7	28
Puerto Rico	Univ. of Puerto Rico	14	0	0	0	0	14
TOTAL FOR REGION		393	63	63	89	176	784
TOTAL FOR UNITED STATES		943	127	149	143	261	1,623

SUGGESTIONS TO STATES WITH TEACHER SHORTAGES

Tables IX and X are included to aid those who wish to locate additional teachers from other states. A comparison of the number of teachers qualified and the numbers employed but not teaching in Table IX, shows that all of the regions had an appreciable number of qualified persons accepting other positions. It is also emphasized that only a few persons (6.5 percent) qualified as teachers, left their home states to find employment in vocational agriculture.

TABLE IX

PLACEMENT OF GRADUATES IN NONTEACHING POSITIONS AND OUTSIDE THE STATE BY REGION IN 1974

Region	Teachers Qualified	Employed But Not in Teaching	Employed Outside the State
Southern Region	784	391	53
Central Region	476	159	22
Pacific Region	213	57	15
North Atlantic Region	150	73	17
TOTAL	1,623	680	107

Table X lists all states with 14 or more agricultural education graduates employed but not teaching vocational agriculture. These states may well represent desirable sources of teachers of vocational agriculture for those states anticipating a shortage. Table X shows that of the 1,089 graduates qualified for teaching, 487 entered other career fields. The first three states listed, Texas, Mississippi, and Illinois had a total of 250 qualified persons last year who were employed in occupations other than teaching vocational agriculture.

TABLE X

STATES WITH FOURTEEN OR MORE
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION GRADUATES EMPLOYED
IN POSITIONS OTHER THAN TEACHING
VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

State	Total Qualified	Employed Other Positions
Texas	311	164
Mississippi	75	54
Illinois	69	32
Kentucky	44	25
Oklahoma	74	24
Alabama	57	24
Louisiana	36	21
Ohio	88	19
California	84	16
Wisconsin	43	16
Pennsylvania	41	16
Virginia	36	16
Nebraska	35	16
Iowa	43	15
Arkansas	28	15
North Carolina	25	14
TOTAL	1,089	487

APPENDIX

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

RETURN TO: Dr. David G. Craig
Department of Vocational-Technical Education (Agriculture)
308 Morgan Hall
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

PLEASE - Return by September 1, 1974

SURVEY OF TEACHER SUPPLY AND DEMAND
IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Name _____ Position _____ State _____

1. Number of teachers of vocational agriculture employed in your state during 1973-74 school year. ____ (Do not include teachers in technical institutes and community colleges.)

2. Number of replacements required for the above teachers during the past year.

_____

3. Number of new and additional positions in teaching vocational agriculture which became available during the past year (7/1/73 to 6/30/74). _____ Number of positions discontinued. ____ Net gain in number of positions during past year. _____

4. Number of newly qualified candidates for teaching vocational agriculture still available (8/1/74). _____

5. Number of vocational agriculture teachers still needed (8/1/74) but not available in your state. _____

6. Number of vocational agriculture teachers last year who held emergency or temporary certificates. ____

7. Number of departments which probably will not operate this year because of a shortage of teachers. _____

8. Of the total number of vocational agriculture teachers reported in Item 1, how many teachers:

   8.1 Taught adult and young farmer classes only. ____

   8.2 Taught high school classes only. _____

   8.3 Taught both high school and out-of-school classes (adult and/or young farmer classes). _____

   (8.1 + 8.2 + 8:3 should equal the number of teachers reported in Item 1.)

How many teachers reported in Item 1:

8.4 Taught in general or comprehensive high schools. ____

8.5 Taught in vocational high schools. _____

8.6 Taught in area vocational schools. _____

(8.4 + 8.5 + 8.6 should equal the number of teachers reported in Item 1.)

How many teachers reported in Item 1:

8.7 Taught in single teacher departments. _____

8.8 Taught in multiple teacher departments. _____

(8.7 + 8.8 should equal the number of teachers reported in Item 1.)

How many teachers reported in Item 1:

8.9 Taught full time in production agriculture programs. _____

8.10 Taught part time in production agriculture programs and had one or more classes in specialized programs such as agricultural supplies or ornamental horticulture. _____

8.11 Taught full time in specialized programs such as agricultural supplies or ornamental horticulture. _____

(8.9 + 8.10 + 8.11 should equal the number of teachers reported in Item 1.)

9. In addition to the teachers of vocational agriculture reported in Item 1, how many were employed as teachers of agriculture in post high school institutions such as community colleges, technical institutes, or area schools? _____

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

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Department of Vocational-Technical Education (Agriculture)
308 Morgan Hall
The University of Tennessee
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PLEASE - Return by September 1, 1974

SURVEY OF TEACHER SUPPLY IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN 1974

1. Total full-time undergraduate enrollment in your institution:

   1.1 In Agriculture (not including home economics). _____

   1.2 In Agricultural Education. _____

2. Number qualified for teaching vocational agriculture from your college or university 7/1/73 to 6/30/74. _____

3. Of those qualified above, how many had entered the following occupations by 8/15/74:

   3.1 Teaching Vo-Ag _____
   3.2 Teaching other subjects _____
   3.3 Farm sales service or supply _____
   3.4 Farming _____
   3.5 Graduate work _____
   3.6 Armed Forces _____
   3.7 Other _____

4. Of those qualified during 7/1/73 to 6/30/74, how many were employed in Vo-Ag outside your state? _____

   4.1 Of the graduates who took Vo-Ag jobs in other states, please list the number going to each state.

STATE	NUMBER
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Signed _____ Institution _____

DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1974